PHILIPS'S AQUEDUCT. Minor C Story

J S. M Barbydt & A Schuyler.
Ed Barbydt ... \$5,052 Phiness Richardson,
Glancey ... 4,724 & James Reg.
John J Gray ... 4024 Nich Van Der BoTheo & Mills ... 5,156 gart JE Van Horne
David Rodgers ... 5,056 & J Y Van Det BoJohn Riley ... 4,829 gart ...

Waste Weiss. ANOTHER BATCH OF THE CANAL LETTINGS More Developements in Politics and Fat Contracts. 4.357 Additional Names of the Successful Bidders, and of the Unfortunate Applicants. Annexed is another batch of the bidders, success ful and otherwise, for the canal lettings, or contracts, which has been creating so much talk in Albany and elsewhere. The names of the fortunate bidders are in separate lines, and those of the un successful applicants in double columns. CULVERTS, EASTERN DIVISION—ERIE CANAL.
ON SECTIONS 16 TO 17. On Section 20 to 40. CULVERTS. Inondequoir CREEK CULVERY. A Houghtailing. 1839

No. 269. J. N. Stage. \$1638

No. 1 on Sec. 210. Chamberlain and Co. \$3.617

Isaac Miller. \$3.844 Mills & Harwood. \$5.425

No. 210. Chamberlain & Co. \$3.427

R. Enris. \$3.420 Mills & Harwood. \$3.817

No. 211.—Chamberlain & Co. \$2.373

Androus & Hall. \$2.016 Mills & Harwood. 2.261

A. Houghtailing. 2.112

No. 214—Chamberlain & Co.

 Waganer & Levings
 2,483
 Williams & Parmeter
 2,441

 No. 1 on 218:— J. Leech & Co.
 \$2,109

 Androus & Hall
 \$1,902
 Williams & Parmeter
 2,038

 No. 2 on 218:— J. Leech & Co.
 \$3,738

 Akenhead & Co.
 \$3,885
 Androus & Hall
 2,905

 Chamberlin & Edger R. Ennis
 3,542

 ton
 3,717
 H. McOartney & Gs.
 3,724

 Mills & Harwood
 3,691
 H. McOartney & Gs.
 3,726

 J H Sherill & Co.
 3,662
 J. H. Sherill & Co.
 3,662

 No 1 on 228.
 R Ennis
 \$2,000

 No 2 on 278
 R Ennis
 2,688

 Williams & Parmeter
 \$2,602

 249.
 S Moore
 \$2,165

 242.
 H E Storrs & Co.
 457

 William Ridsdale & co. \$15,506
Kirgston & Hitchcocks. \$14,925
Ischua Aqueduct. Jas. McWeeny & 20. \$3,278 James P. Romsvell. 3,387

Bestours on Section No. 107.

Nelson Hewitt. \$1,422
Jeremiah Holmes. \$952 N K Chase 1293
P C Marsh. 816 J P Romsvell. 1,033
Samuel L Hunt. 1,231

LOCKS.—EASTERN DIVISION—ERIK CANAL.

KO 2 Luke Noone and Francis Fitzgerald. \$23,125
Andrew Hague & Will. James W Helmer. 19,852
liam Peters. \$21,674 Aaron Schuyler. 17,861
No. 24 Enos Cole & Barney Becker. \$23,050
James McDorald. \$22,894 Thomas Reynolds, SaWilliam Peters. 19,449
Theodore G Mills & Mat Reynolds, SaWilliam Peters. 19,449
Theodore G Mills & Alexander Barkley 21,824
W Johnson. 21,381 David Redgers. 21,176
John McDonald, Jr. 22,481 John Vandermark,
Aaron Schuyler. 16,182 James Brady. 22,936
No. 32 Enos Cole & Barney Becker. \$26,695
David Bogart, Benjamin Gibert. \$26,669
David Bogart, Benjamin Gibert. \$26,669
Benj France. 26,144 Thos Reynolds, Sames Burden, Wm.
H Burnett. 26,404
Benj France. 26,1682 Benyholds, Sames Borner R Haight. 26,582
Brown R Haight. 26,582 Brakey R. 22,019
William Peters. 26,239 Peter Table, Jos Cornelius Filkins 24 305
Storm R Haight 26,552
Donaldson, Alext
Andrew Hague and
William Peters 26,239
Robert Johnson and
Wm Anderson 24,880
Wm Anderson 24,880
Dovid Utley ...
The McDonald is 22,022
Wm H Williams and Yost., 23,129
 John McDonald jr.
 22 022
 Wm H Williams and

 David Rodgers
 22 525
 Roch Schuyler
 25 145

 N N Schuyler
 25 145
 John J Wiles
 John J Wiles

 James Stewart
 25 467
 Wiles
 Wiles
 22,403 No. 305 C A Daniels. \$720
No. 306 C A Daniels. \$720
No. 307 C A Daniels. \$720
No. 308 C A Daniels. \$720
No. 311. O Butler. \$5,295
No. 312. S Kneeland. \$733
No. 313. S Enceland. \$733
No. 314. S Kneeland. \$733
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No. 317. S Enceland. \$733
No. 318. S Enceland. \$733
No. 314. S Enceland. \$734
No. 314. S Encelan Ence Cole, Barney
Becker Sound Cornelius Filkins 28,136
Penj Frezee 20877 Samuel Farwell Samuel Frezee 21,136
Andw Hague and W
Peters 23170 Thos Reynolds Nat
Storm R Haight 28 682 Reynolds S DenRobert Johnson and Wm Anderson 15,573
John M Donald jun 27,426
Auth Myers and Wm Johnson 29,466
A P M Donald 30,771 David Rodgers 27,777
Wm Newton and Service Storm 18,586
John H Nichols 30,986 N Schuyler 28,880
Davio Palmer 50,067 James Faunders and
Phineas Richardson and James Stewart 27,575
James Rasy 27,877 Minor C Story 30,484
He Storrs & co. 29,651 Mills 30,029
George Williams and David Utley 29,154
James Moore, jr 20,256
Acquencts. i Nichols, Church & co, Hiram Brint-nall, Joseph Breed 20 479 Olney & Britt, J Ol-ney, John Britt. , 32 258 Richardson, Ray & co, Phiness Rich-ardson, J Richard-son, James Ray . . . 29 966 Sachett, Gare & Co. Wm Baldwin...... Wm Candre & co. P R Reed, Benj Ash-ley, H D Dennison, Jes A Echeville, Jason Ganas.

Downer, Earl, & co.
Exta Downer, T.
Earl, Jas Barnes. 30 237 Sackett, Gage & co.
The Graw & co... 21 607 Wm H Sackett, F.
Wm Knox, PRENTUPS.

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PRENTUPS. Peter Dunn...... Samuel Donaldson & E S Latham amuel Donaldson & E.S. Latona.... co Edward Strever 32,833 Philo Stephens... E.H. St. John & co. Delano & Lund, M Delano, J G Lund 31,944 Delano, J G Lund 31,944 E Luddington, A Dedge & Comstock, Jno H Bedge, Benj F Gematock. 32,284 T Shanahan, Olis C Filkins. 31,226 B Fay, A Hayes. M K-acceptage of the state o Luddington. A ULSTONA. H Schuyler Seth J Tibbats Van Waganer & Ter M Kasson, A Lewis 20.406 rj, F Van Waga-ner, Anson Terry, 23,439 Williams & Butler, Wm H Williams Wm J Butler.... 21,133 James McDonald. 30 505
David Rogers. 32 122
No. 3. Dedge & Comstock, John H Dodge & Ben
F Comstock.
C Fijkins. \$34 435
C Klarles Nichols & co,
W Baldwin. 33,721
Hiram Brintnall,
Wm Cardee & co,
Peter R Reed, Ben
Ashley, H D DenRichardson, Bay &
co Phineas Richardson, Bay &
co Phineas Richardson, James Ray
Downer, Earl & co,
Erra Downer, Ths
Earl, Jas Barnes. 33,505
Peter Dunn. 30,423
Newson ArControl of the Control of Richardson, Ray & co Phiness Richardson, Juo Richardson, Juo Richardson, James Ray 31.333
James Etewart... 33,861
Juo Shanahan & co,
Thos Shanahan.
Olis B Fay, Archibaid Hayes... 25 219
Seth J Thoats... 33,949
Van Waganer & Terry, Fred Van Waganer & Terry, Fred Van Waganer & 32,054 Lasine's Agenocet.

J E M & Edwin
Barhydt. \$14,273
Hollis P Borden & 12,564
Jas P Holbrock 12,564
Joseph Borden & W
H Bennett. 14,696
J E Beaker 14,096
Commiss Filling 14,647
Lyne M Lasine J Lyne M Reinyler.

Lasine R Lewis
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Lasine Station of the Milliams & Lewis
Lasine R 10.800 Stokes 33.088 Williams & Butler,
Jones McDonald 32.244 Wm H Williams,
W C Stoyes & co... 34.67

Wm J Marlett & co.
M E Ludeington A
T Dunhain ... 31,059
Mallett & Curtiss. E
Mallett, Levi Ourtiss ... 32,591
L J Peck ... 32,955
David Socres ... 32,657 Wm Baldwin... 29,257
Case & Baker, C G
Case, Josiah W
Baker... 23543
A E Cromwell... 33,170 A E Cromwell..... Sami F Case & co, M Lindley Lee, Addi-David Rogers

Richardson, Ray &
co, Phineas Richardson, Juo Richardson, Juo Richardson, Jas Ray,
Sharp & Taft, J L
Sharp & Taft, J L
Philo Stephens
Jas Shanahan & co,
Thomas Shanahan son Farwell..... 33,212 C J & H DeGraw... 28,085 Peter Dunn. 29 756
C Filkins. 32 201
Robert Gere & co. 33 090
A P Hart & co, Jas
Barnes, Saml Avery, Noah Palmer. 33,301
W Kimbali & co, Wm Thomas Shanshan, Olis B Fay, Archi-W Kimball & co. Wm Gown. Nathaniel Kingsley E 8 Bangs 32 519 Kasson & Lewis Jo Seth J Tibbats 32,001 Williams & Butler, Wm II Williams, Wm J Butler 28 321 Willard Locmis. 30,466

No. 12. A B Dickinson. \$39,439

Wm Baldwir. \$35,880
A E Gremwell. 38,236
C J & H DeGraw. \$2116
Peter Dunn. 35,834
C Filkins. 38,426
W Kimbell & co, Wm
Gown, Nath Kingsley, Eli 8 Bangs. 39,000
James McDonald. 36,665
W J Marlett & co, M
E Luddington A T
Dunham. 39,667
Msllett & Curtiss. E
Mallett, L Curtiss. 39,822
A Schuyler. 36,329
C W Steves & co. 36,716
No. 13. A G Sage & co, M
E Luddington, A T No. 13. A G Sage & co, M E Luddington. A T
 Dunbam
 \$

 C J & H DeGraw
 \$28 176
 Williams & Butler W

 C Fishins
 31,182
 H Williams, Wm J

 A Schuyler
 29,111
 Butler
 A Schuyler. 29,111 Butler. 31,387

No. 14 Robert C Kenyon
Albert Bronson. \$35,424 Philo Stephens. \$35,951

Wm Baldwin. 31,501

A E Cromwell. \$2,881

C J & H DeGraw. 29,449

Peter Dunn. 31,882

C Filkins. 33,595

W Kimball & co.Wm

Gown Nath Kingsley, Ell S Banga. 34,891

Jemes McDorald. 23,894

David Hedgers. 33,695

David Hedgers. 33,695

Luddington, A T

J Butler. 31,387

Stephens. \$2,252

John & Shanahan & co.

Thomas Shanahan

Otis B Fay, Archibald Hayes. 31,297

C W Steves & co. 33,995

Sch J Tibbats. 34,801

Van Waganer & Tar
ry, Free Van Waganer, Anson Terry, 35,337

Williams & Butler.

W R Williams, W

J Butler. 31,387 J Batler..... 30 895 Luddington, A T Dunnam 32,056 W Kimbeil & Co,
Wm Gown Nathaniel Eingeley, El
S Bangs . 20 852 A Schuyler . 19 640
S Bangs . 20 852 A Schuyler . 19 801
C J & H He Graw . \$17 277
Juo Shanahan & Co,
Thos Shanahan & Co,
Thos Shanahan & Co,
Section Po 38 B C C VALVE GATES. Durhem Sege & co Jno B Golder, Benj H Sage A T Dun-

Confession of Hiram Knickerscoker.

Hiram Knickerbocker, who was hung in Buffalo, on Friday, for the murder of Karl Harkner, made the following confession previous to his execution. In using the words "we started from Lockport," &c., he is understood as intending himself and Hall, who participated in the affair which resulted in the death of Harkner:—

"We started from Lockport Monday morning, with the intertion of coing to Pittsburg. We

in the death of Harkner:—
"We started from Lockport Monday morning, with the intention of going to Pittsburg. We arrived in Buffalo the same day. We did not intend to stop in this city, except to get some money from a young men who had promised me \$22 When we reached the city he could not be found. He had agreed to be here or leave a line for me in the post office, but there was nothing there. We had not, at that time, sufficient money with which to reach Pittsburg, and, therefore, after we had searched in vain for him, we proceeded to the steamboat Hendrik Hudson, to endeavor to procure a pass from the steward of the boat, which he reinsed to give. Our intention at this time, was to start on Tuesday morning for Pittsburg on foot, going by the way of Warren, Pa.

We proceeded from the boat back into the city, and when we had arrived at Mr. Church's shop, en the corner of Washington and Swan streets, i proposed to go in and see if I could sell my revolver, and Hall's also, if possible, for the purpose of raising the means to go to Pittsburg I accordingly did so, but was unable to dispose of either of them. We then passed along, stopping at two different times, to drink, and then we came out upon Genesee street, and went into a grocery, where we drank a third time. After remaining a little while, we went out and proceeded along the street. As we were

street, and went into a grocery, where we drank a third time. After remaining a little while, we went out and preceeded along the street. As we were passing by Harkner's shop, Hall, noticing that it was a jeweller's store, wished to stop and get his name engraved upon a ring. After talking with those in the shop a moment, Hall took up the light and turned to another part of the room, at the same time winking at me to take a watch, while he should engage their attention. I took a watch and put it in my pecket, and motioned to Hall to follow me, and I went out, Hall coming after me.

Passing down Geneseestreet to the corner of Oak, we turned on Oak street, towards Huron; and, when about half way between Huron and Genesee streets, I took the watch from my pocket, and, looking at it, said it was a galvanized one, and that

streets, I took the watch from my pocket, and, looking at it, said it was a galvanized one, and that I wished it was hack in the shop. Hall said it was a gold watch, and wished to take it. I gave it to him, and he put it in his pocket. We then passed on till we reached Huron street, and passed up Huron till we came to the Alley where Harkner's body was found. As we turned into the Alley, Harkner everteek us, and laid his hands upon the shoulder of each of us, exclaiming, "Vatch," meaning, I suppose, the City Watch.

All this was done so suddenly and unexpectedly as to completely surprise me, and i turned around.

All this was done so suddenly and unexpectedly as to completely surprise me, and I turned around, and, pulling my revolver from my pocket, struck him on the head with it, which caused him to stagger back, and, as he did so, I think he clutched at my hand which I was drawing back after striking the blow, and at this moment the pistol went off.

My fingers may have been upon the trigger, or it may have been struck accidentally in the struggle; but I most solemnly assert that I had no intention of firing it off.

Harlner's coming up and his manner of accost-

Harkner's coming up and his manner of accost-Harkner's coming up and his manner of accosting us, was so unexpected to me, as to cause me to lose my presence of mind entirely, and I acted from impulse solely, and not from any determined purpose. I most solemnly ansert that this is the truth. I saw in a mement what I had done and was completely unnerved, and had it not been for Hall, I think I should have gone no further. He spoke some words of encouragement, and with his aid I went along till I had recovered strength and composure.

I think it my duty to state that I do not think that Hall struck Harkner with a knife, for I do not think there was time to take out a knife and open it before the whole matter had transpired.

ERARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A potition is in circulation in Baltimore, califug upon Congress to its cut an expedition to go in towards of Sir John Franklin.

Curious Correspondence—Quarrels among the Hungarians, Males and Females. 60% Kossuth And Major Tochman. To the Editors of the American Telegraph:—

To the Editors of the American Telegraph:—
Gentlemen—As a friend of freedom, and one of the most zealous sympathizers with Hungarian exiles among us, I greatly regret that I feel constrained to ask the liberality of your columns for the enclosed communication, which lately passed between Gov. Kossuth and myself.

If its publication shall in any way produce an effect injurious to Gov. Kossuth, I hope that the enlightened public will not find fault with me for exposing the weakness and injustice of that great man in other respects, which neither my feelings, for regard for generous American friends, nor justice due to Gov. Ujbazi, and some seventy other Hungarians siding with him, will allow me to smother.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
G. Tochman.

Your obedient servant,
G. Tochman.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1852.
Governor—Apprehending that a former communication I addressed you may not have reached you yet, or may have been misunderstood, I beg leave to address this note.

The marked reserve in the reception of my wife (Mrs. Tochman) by the ladies of your family, on New Year's day, has been misconstrued in this community to her injury. I have been informed that this reserve was the result of your belief of certain statements which resched you at Kutabja, and have been repeated since your arrival here, that Mrs. Tochman (then Mile. Jagiello), on arriving in this country, had assumed the title of Hungarian heroine; that, as such, she accepted a public ban quet in New York; that I, translating a speech said to have been made by her, spoke of her military exploits; that she exhibited herself in the military uniform of a Hungarian general, or officer, at public assemblies and theatres; and that she caused pictures to be taken representing your likeness with her own.*

Allow me emphatically to deny each and all Allow me emphatically to deny each and all these representations, and to express my profound regret that they should have been made and credited. So far from representing herself as a Hungarian heroine, my wife, being a Pole, declined to be introduced as a Hungarian lady, which was insisted upon by Colonel Pragay, Major Fornet, and some ether officers of Governor Ujhazi's suite; and she is certainly not responsible for the language of those conductors of the press, who, prompted by the feelings of respect and sympathy, styled her a heroine, because of the humble services which she rendered in the cause of Hungary, and which made her a homeless exile.

She never accepted a public banquet. She never made a speech en such an occasion. I never translated any such speech. On her arrival in this ceuntry, she accepted a hospitable invitation from Mr. Howard, owner of the Irving House, in New York, who on that eccasion gave her a dinner, to which his friends were invited. I was then here in Washington, but deny positively that she made any such speech.

She never dreesed or exhibited herself in any

see never dressed or exhibited herself in any military uniform She has, it is true, a Polish Cracovian costume, (called Krakuska,) which she were in Cracow in 1846, on the occasion referred to in the inclosed letter † She, however, never were it in this country. Had she done so, she wore it in this country. Had she done so, she would never have been admitted into the circle of seciety in which she moves here. She has not brought her Hungarian uniform to this country, nor has she ever gone to public balls or theatres, except in company with Governor Ujhazi and his family, or the latter and some officers of Governor Uibazi's suite.

deny, finally, that Mrs. Tochman, before or after her marriage, has ever caused such pictures to be made as referred to. If such have been made and circulated, the and I know nothing of them, and

and circulated, the and I know nothing of them, and cannot be responsible for them.

To counteract the injurious impression produced by the reserve with which my wite was received, will you be kind enough to reply to the following openion:

Was that reserve in any way dictated, also, by a reference to the calumnious charges against the reputation of Madame Tochman circulated lately in this country, and which are about to undergo a indictal investigation? judicial investigation?

Am I not right in regarding Gov. Ujhazi as your friend, and as an honorable and upright gentleman, incapable of giving his sanction to any imposition?

With great respect, I have the honor to remain

With great respect, I have the house, your Excellency's most obedient servant, G. Tochman.

your Excellency's most obedient servant,
G. TOCHMAN.

To his Excellency Louis Kossuth.

Washington, January 11, 1852.

Geverner Kossuth (my chief) directed me to express to Mr G. Tochman his surprise, that amongst his occupations of public interest he has to answer a letter of Mr. Tochman about a supposed reserve in the reception of Mrs. Tochman by the ladies of the Governor's family on new year's day.

The Governor having not the honor to know Mrs. Tochman, nor having to watch or control the ladies of his ismily about a New Year day's reception, would have, of course, passed in silence the letter of Mr. Tochman, had he not found in that letter suggested that the supposed reserve of that reception is in agained possibly to produce some injurious im measion, by reference to certain charges against the rejutation of Mademe Tochman circulated lately in this country, as Mr. Tochman is pleased in his letter to remark.

Now, in that respect, the Governor feels very ar xieus to contribute so much as he can to coun-terbalance say such injurious impression; though, should indeed such an impression exist, he could not forbear to regard it as very illegical, because Mad. Tochman, being unacquainted with Mad. Kossuch, could not of course expect to be received otherwise than with that ordinary civility with which, on a reception day, hundreds, nay, thousands, of unanown persons are and must be received—that civility having nothing common either with familiarity—that privilege of more intimate relations—or with reserve, as Mr. Tochman torms it.

It is therefore out of that regard which a gentleman likes to entertain towards ladies, that his Excellency the Governor desires Madame Tochman to be tranquilized about the matter; that, as neither his Excellency nor the ladies of his family have ever been, nor would allow themselves to be, troubled with idle gossips, they have to this very hould indeed such an impression exist, he could not

troubled with idle gossips, they have to this very moment not the least knowledge of the circulation of whatever charges against the reputation of Madame Techman: so of course none of them could

Madame Techman: so of course none of them could or can have any intention to give credit-to a thing which they not even know to exist.

As to your inquiry if you are right in regarding Mr. Ujbazi as a friend of his Excellency the Governor of Hungary, and as an honorable and upright gentleman, the Governor takes great pleasure to assure you that in that respect you are entirely right. The Governor considers and esteems Mr. Ujbazi as his oldest and one of his truest friends, and he can pledge his word that there can be no and he can pledge his word that there can be no man of a more honorable and upright character than Mr. Ujhani is. Governor Kessuth, besides, erdered meto express

to you, sir, sincere acknowledgment about the kind interest and operative sympathy which he understands you have consistently proved towards his unfertunate countrymen in exile, whom the charge of late brought to the shores of the United States; and he would be indeed highly gratified, should be, consistently with his position, meet any opportunity to prove to you his sincere gratitude for this. With respect and due consideration,

P. Nagy,

Scoretary to Governor Kossuth

Secretary to Governor Research
To Mr G. Tochman.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1852
GOVERNOR:—Your answer of the 11th instant,
addressed to me through your Secretary, Mr. P.
Negy, reached me this morning.
I cannot refrain from expressing great surprise at

the tone of your communication. Under ordinary circumstances, the manner in which Mrs Tochman was received by Madame Kossuth and the ladies of your suite would have occasioned no remark from me; but I submit that the case of Mrs. Toch-man stands upon its own merits, and is not to be determined by the ordinary rules of etiquette. When your agent or delegate, Count Teleki, had

* I state there allegations in the language of the friend *I state there allegations in the language of the friend referred to in a subjoined communication, who commu-nicated them to me as they were made to him in his in-terview with Mr. and Mrs. Pulski, and Governor Rossuth. He authorizes me to say that they are correctly stated, and will give out his name if it shall be required. G. TOCHMAN.

and will give out his name if it shall be required.

G. TOOHMAN.

† Wassington, D. C., December 24, 1849.

Bespected Lavy Citteen—When the public journals announced that Mademoiselle Appellonia Jagiello was coming to this country, this name, full of instinual recollections, foretoid what we read, now to be approved by yourself, in the institute of young ladies in Bruklen. [This relates to the events of 1846, at Cracow.] If every Pole should hasten to pay you welcome and admiration for your reacrifices, I ought to do so more than any other, being, as I am, the only wisch thrown on this far-off land, after the unfortunate issue of our revolution of 1846. Were it not that it is impossible for me to leave here five children and wife, unacquainted with the language and customs of the country, and were I not by official duties almost fixed to this place, I would have already, personally, tendered welcome to the heroine of freedom—the only living wilness here of the events which occurred in Chacow in 1846, and which here are entirely unknown, or, which is worse, are misrepresented. These events, by virtue of the dictatorship with which, in the last days of February, I was invested, became a part of my being and of my bedy. No person, then, in the United States, can welcome you more cordially and with greater enthusiam than I and my family. You are to us a living word from the land of oppression and mourning; you are a foreteller of a better nuture, you are evidence of the from the land of oppression and mourning; you are a forsteller of a better inture; you are evidence of the watchinness of Providence.

Exile, unknown in this far off land, I cannot offer you

Exile, unknown in this far off hand, I cannot offer you those advantages which the wealthy Americans will best wupon you during the first moments of enthusiasm, but when these will pass away, you may need advice or triendly servicer; I offerthem to you sincerely and cheerfully. Before you need them, I and my family will await with suxiety for the time of your arrival at Washington, when you will allow us the pleasure of taking away at least one tear—of making us happy at least first moment. Now, we send you heartful and brotherly walcoment.

ruceceded in allaying the hostile feelings of the Poles towards the Hungarians, engandered by the notive sid rectored by Hungary to Austria in the wars that resulted in the dismemberment of Poland, thousands of my countrymen, following Generals Bem and Dembinski, hastened to assist your country in the hour of its peril. My wife, then M'lle Jagiello, who, with other danghters of Poland, as I informed you in a former letter, was engaged in facilitating the transportation of men to your camps, being detected in that work fled to Hungary. Seventy of your countrymen, now in this country, knew and heard of her there. Some had seen her braving danger in the camp; others in the hospital at Komorn, attending to the sick and wounded. She eame to the United States under the protection of Governor Ujbazi, as a member of his family, who introduced her as a political crile, and was gratified at the generous attention paid her by the American people.

"Mr. Ujhazi," as you state in your note, is your "oldest and one of your truest friends;" and you pledge "your word that there can be no man of a more henorable and upright character." Would he have adopted as a member of his family, and introduced as political exile, one unworthy of cordial reception by Governor Kossuth?

Beeides, we have in our possession a letter dated September 6, 1851, addressed to us by Captains Joseph Brick, Charles Lichstenstein, and Carl Bukwitz, a deputation from those one hundred and twenty-eight Hungarian exiles whe arrived in this country last summer, from Shumls, and are now at Chicago, intending, in the spring, to proceed to New Buds. Ve communicated the folter to President Fillmore and Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, and, through their induces, a donation of \$1,700 was obtained from Mr. Corowan, of this city, for the benefit of those exiles. We next obtained for eighty-one of them a free passage, from the Eric Railroad Company, from New York to Chisago; and letters of recommendation were sent by Mr. Corwin, and other friends, to the Collec

have faisely given the testimony which that appeal contains?*

3d. Is it your epinion that Lieutenant William Michael, Capt Freger, and those other Hungarian efficers who testified under oath to the character and high station which my wife occupied in Hungary, committed, by doing so, a perjury; or do you consider their testimony worthy of credit?

In that letter, I stated to you that all the documents referred to in it would be submitted to your inspection, should you desire to see them. No answer was returned—no notice taken of the letter. Meantime, the manner in which we had been treated was appealed to by our enimies, in confirmation of certain infamous calumnies circulated in this community against my wife, by those who make it their business to discredit exiles, for freedom's sake, or seek to elevate themselves by defaming meritorious persons.

or seek to elevate themselves by defaming meritorious persons.

At my request, a friend undertock to bring the subject directly to your notice. Being so fortunate as to obtain an interview—first with Mr and Mrs. Pulski, and then with yourself—he learned that the reasons for the treatment my wife had experienced were those stated in my letter of the 6th instant, which drew from you an answer so different in tone from what I had a right to expect. Those reasons scemed to be puerile or frivolous, and at less twere founded on newspaper statements and allegations, which, in that letter, I pronounced false in whole and in part.

which, in that letter, I pronounced false in whole and in part.

Having done this—having caused to be placed in your hands the letter from Mr Ujhazi, which you read; ‡ and having placed, subject to your call, the documents necessary to prove my wife an exile for services rendered to Hungary, I supposed that you would at least afford me the means of returing the injurious inference drawn from the manner in which she had been received, without further exhibition of your indifference to her feelings and services.

Your statement is, of course, a refutation of this inference; but those who take the trouble to road this correspondence will wonder-in view of the ample testimony submitted to you respecting the services of Madame Techman; in view of the statement of Captain Brick that he was directed by you to apply for counsel to Mile. Jagiello and myself, and in view of the fact that she was introduced as an exile from Hungary, and is confided in by him whom you style your "oldest and one of your him whom you style your "oldest and one of your truest friends"—why you could so far forget what is due to justice as to class my wife with "the hundreds and thousands" of strangers who, on a public reception day, can expect nothing but formal striller.

As to my services to the exiles of Hungary, they were not given for reward, and require no acknowledgment; they were cheerfully rendered from a
sentiment of devotion to the cause of European
liberty, with which I have not ceased deeply to
sympathize from the hour when I myself was driven
cut an exile from the land of my birth, Poland.

With great respect, I remain your Excellency's
chedient servant.

obedient servant, G.
To his Excellency Louis Kossuru.

This address was republished in the Telegraph of October 6, 1851, from the New York Tribune.

Some of the depositions herein referred to ware published in the Telegraph of October 7, 1851.

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[GOVERNOR UJHAZI'S LETTER.
[Translated from the German by Professor Hebbi]

New Buda, Decarde Gounty, Iowa, Dec. 4, 1851.

My Dran Arollosu I.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you—the one immediately after your marriage, and the other dated the 18th of October. They caused me so much pleasure, as they informed me of the well-being of yourself and your husband. You complain of barlog received no answer. This seems to me, on your part, very natural, as your attachment to us causes you to wish to hear often from us; but, on the other hard, it is impossible for us always to return an immediate answer. I have already requested you not to measure our friendly sentiments towards you by the number of our letters, but by the constancy of the feelings which we always entertain for our friends, and of which we have already had opportunity of convincing you. But you extertain a wrong opinion of our present situation in supposing that we possess a writing deak, while we have but one table for all necessary purposes, and consequently that we but adjinter also compy it with our writing materials. Besides, since the loss of my belowed wife, our scule have lest their energy, and was are without progressing. Our shoughts are occupied with the sorrow we feel, and neither the present nor the future can attract our attention. I have also no longer a secretary, because Chara must now take upon her shoulders the entire care of the house; and, for my own part. I must emply the whole days in rural pursuits, and my old ejes deny me their service when I attempt to write as cardie-light. Such is now my bad cituation. Your wish had been to get up a subscription in order to buy a house in Washington for Koesuth before his arrival, but you have been prevented from attempting at realizing this wish, in consequence of the delay of my sarver, and of expressing opinion. I am sorry for his It would however, have been difficu

In regard to the letters of thanks to Messrs. Stuart and Corwin, of which you speak. I have informed your enteemed husband shat I have already transmitted the expressions of my gratitude to President Fillmore and Secretary Stuart for the orders they have issued, prohibiting the public sale of the land which we occupy. But these letters must not have arrived when you wrote yours to me. To the Secretary Corwin do we also owe much gratitude for the aid which was through his influence effected to the 128 of our countrymen. But Kossuth is now arrived, and will, in more energetic language, express our thanks, than I am able to do in writing. Of the 128 persons, eleven came here, and intend to spend the winter in the midst of ourselves, in the expectation that the others will hereafter arrive. I have already written to Kossuth that he shall exercise his powerful influence to prevent those who now remain in others of form separating from each other, in order that, in the spring, according to the iniciation of the aid effered by Mr. Corcoran, they might be forwarded to the colory. gton. In regard to the letters of thanks to Messrs. Stuart

collered by Mr. Corcoran, they might be forwarded to the colony.

What shall I say in respect to De Ahna? It is unfortunate that a man, led by his passions, is so apt to purture a wrong way. But stready, during the time of my emigration, had I opportunity enough of gathering the most deplorable knowledge of human nature. Never before had I experienced such unscrupulousness as that which the emigration brought forth. It causes my much remove that you and your gallant husband had become the aim of so much meanness. Justice remains, however, on the side of the good—still, who can suppress the feelings produced by the indicted injuries?

I must now hid you farswell, because, were I to write

more, then I would be compelled to communicate to you my acrrows and my grief as well as the deplorable state of my mind. All the members of my family give their best wishes to you; and I will finish this letter by wishing you to be more happy than I am myself.

Your sincer friend.

Kossuth and the Catholics-Reply of Bishop O'Connor to Kossuth's Speech at the Pittabusg Festival.

To the Editor of the Commercial Journal:
Sir-The portion of Mr. Kossuth's speech delivered last Monday, in which he refers to the Catholics of the United States, calls, I think, for some remarks from me. I would have presented them sconer, but I first saw the speech while in a stage going out from the city, and I have been unable to attend to the matter up to the present moment.

n ent.

I believe it is true that the Catholics of the Uninent.

I believe it is true that the Catholics of the United States generally, have shown little sympathy for Mr. Kossuth. We must thank him, however, for proving that we have no interest to bind us to the Ozar. It is well to have it on such high authority, that Nicholas has no secret plan for propagating Catholicism, else, perhaps, when the anti-Russia fever arrives at its height, some of our enomies, with their wonted ingenuity, may give it an anti-Catholic direction, endeavoring to show that we are but the agents of that power; first for the establishment of Catholicism, then for the overthrow of the republic.

Be it remembered, then, that on the authority of Mr. Koesuth, "the Czar is the relentless persecutor of Catholicism, who forced the United Greek Catholics, in the Polish Provinces, by overy imaginable cruelty, to abjure their connection with Rome, and carried out a far grea'er expenditure of human life than Ferdinand and Isabella, or Louis XIV, the most stupendous proselytism which violence has not refered.

life than Ferdinand and Isabelta, or Louis XIV, the most stupendous proselytism which violence has yet achieved."

Certainly more than 100,000 human beings had died of misery, or under the lash, in the manner in which the unfortuna e Minsk nuns were proved to have died, b fore he terrified these unhappy millions into a submission against which their conscience revolted.

It may be well to add to this, that the only manly rebuke which this tyrant probably ever received was from the Old Man at the Vatican, who summoned him to the bar of Divine Justice in accents so terrific, that he, before whom millions trembled, is credibly related to have gone staggering to his carriage, stunned at the blow.

To what Mr. Kossuth said of Russia, he might

To what Mr. Kossuth said of Russia, he might have added, what would have strengthened his argument, and equally relieved us of the charge of toing agents of Austria—that of all the governments not openly avowing persocution, there has not been one on earth whose diplomacy has been so hostile to Catholicity as that of this same Austria, for near three quarters of a century, and down to the last two years. For it was only within the last two years that the Church obtained from this power a freedom which a Roman Pontiff had in vain crossed the Alps to sue for at Vienna.

Nor is it opposition or indifference to Hungary, as a nation, that could have led to the feelings in question.

a nation, that could have led to the feelings in question.

A country, the half of whose population is Catholic, the brightest pages of whose history are acorned by names as conspicuous for devotion to the church, as for genuine patrictism, the country of St. Stephen and St. Elizabeth, must have a place in every Catholic heart. Few of us are sufficiently acquainted with the grounds of the late struggle for independence to form an opinion of its merits in which we could feel full confidence, but there is not one of us who does not wish that lend, an increased measure of happiness and glory

but there is not one of us who does not wish that land, an increased measure of happiness and glory even beyond that which it enjoyed from the days of its sainted Apostie and King. Gladly will we hear of its prosperity, as our sympathy in its misfortunes has been deep and heartfelt.

What then is the explanation of that indifference or opposition to Kossuth, which is, perhaps, not unjustly attributed to the Catholics of the United States? I will state them frankly as they occur to me.

First, then, we find him making common cause, First, then, we find him making common cause, with those who either openly avow, or can be easily convicted of aiming at the very destruction of the church. European socialists and red republicans are the leaders in this war. Kessuth, I know, has himself dieavowed their principles, and denied that their establishment is aimed at in Hungary. In this I am convinced he is sincere. But he has, at least made common cause, and professed a community of interest with them, and was, accordingly, halted by them as a brother, at Marseilles, and in London. It is well known by every intelligent man amongst his opponents, as it is understood by his supporters, that the first blow of the new crueade will be aimed at the Pope. It is well understood, also, that it is this feature of his policy which has gained for him support and enthusiasm in certain quarters, where silence reigned when civil and religious liberty were being troaden out in other nations, more nearly allied to us than Hungary. It was only when the Pope was to be arsailed, that grape shot was handed from the pulpit to the champion of the liberty that was to be.

Mr. Kessuth could not expect to have been able.

liberty that was to be Mr. Kossuth could not expect to have been able to give a hint that would be intelligible to the apostles of the bible and—grape shot, without expecing himself to the danger of being understood by Cathours also. It is paying us but a poor compliment to suppose that we are so obtuse as not to understand him, or so stultified as understanding him to join him.

It fine words would make men happy and free, it is certain that the reign of the red republic would be another Elyisum. But the tyranny so often prac-tised in the name of liberty and the people, should make any wise man look beyond words and profes-sions before he committed himself to a new cause on the mere strength of these names; and if we do look beyond professions, what, may I ask, are we to expect from men who have discarded God and his revelation—who have pronounced property but robbery, the stability of the marriage bond an insufferable and an unwarrantable yoke, religion a mockery—who aim at establishing and legalizing not only a centralization of governmental powers, such as that so justly denounced by Kossuth himself, but a corcentration that will absorb in the government the rights of the father, the husband, the owner of property; putting every thing into the hands of the central power, making that power the on the mere strength of these names; and if we do hands of the central power, making that power the organ, not of the masses—for these our socialists despise as an unenlightened herd—but of the better portion of them, as they understand these terms, and by which we may rest assured they mean themselves. They may call this civil and religious liberty, or any thing else they please, but I think you will agree with me in pronouncing it a tyranny compared to which that of the Czar, or any other

despot, is a sweet yeke.

Act he himself may not patronise these doctrines, but it he league himself with their supporters—it he establish a solidarity of interests with them, in which they will necessarily form the majority, and have a preponderating influence, he must not be surprised if we look upon all with analogous sentiments. Were the aims of those who are laboring to

change the governments of Europe more pure, a question of morality would still arise regarding the means by which the object should be accomplished. Catholies who consult their consciences could never adopt the programme of universal revolution which M. Kossuth proposes. However, I am now treating merely of the special reasons which have made the Catholics of this country show indifference to himself.

Besides identifying himself with the socialists of the country to can be seen to c

Europe, to gain English support, he has stooped to applied the government of that nation to a degree that must necessarily alienate us. Had he confined himself to speaking of the character and the deeds of the English nation, he could have found enough to justify the most ample calogy, and to re-turn adequate thanks and compliments for the favors received. But not satisfied with this, he undertook to praise a government whose crimes are written in the darkest pages of the world's history, and are felt in the wees they have spread over many

The sods are not yet green over the graves of more than a million victims of British policy, and the haggard countenances of other millions yet pro-tracting a miserable existence, cry to heaven against a gevernment whose course made the life or death of a nation hang on the success or failure of

a single root.
When Kossuth's attention was directed to this, when Residents attention was directed to this, he wrapped himself up in his doctrine of non-intervention and scaled his lips. Yet this same non-intervention did not prevent his fawning on the oppressor, and treating, when it served his purpose, of the real and supposed wrongs of Germans and Italians, of Frenchmen and Poles, of any and all but those who were trodden upon by the powers which

Nor was Mr. Kossuth's culogy of the British government a mere general compliment. He applied it to details which necessarily offended every Catho-lic, and will undoubtedly be deemed insulting by his own Catholic countrymen, who, if his words be true, deserved better at his hands.

true, deserved better at his hands.

A measure was lately adopted for the government of the Catholic church in England, which every candid man knows to have been purely of an ecclesiastical nature. To men who admitted the omnipotence of Eritish Parliament, and believed in the sapremacy of the crown in all matters pertaining to the church as well as to the State, this regulation appeared, of course, an encrosobment on the Queen's prerogative. By those in whom hatred had taken the place of contempt, which could no longer be en-tertained for a church which was daily winning the homage of many most listinguished for learning and virtue amongst England's sens, it was deemed a fitting opportunity to appeal to the passions of

You are aware, sir, of the disgraceful scenes that ensued, of the law that was ensuted, practically making every not of Catholic worship pensi, has-